

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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Family Name						
Given Names						
Student Number						
Teaching Period	Semester 2 2016					

FINAL EXAMINATION	DURATION						
NUR329 – Public Health: the Australian Perspective	<table><tr><td>Reading Time:</td><td>10 minutes</td></tr><tr><td>Writing Time:</td><td>120 minutes</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"></td></tr></table>	Reading Time:	10 minutes	Writing Time:	120 minutes		
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Writing Time:	120 minutes						

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

EXAM CONDITIONS

You may begin writing from the commencement of the examination session. The reading time indicated above is provided as a guide only.

This is a CLOSED BOOK examination

No calculators are permitted

No handwritten notes are permitted

No dictionaries are permitted

ADDITIONAL AUTHORISED MATERIALS	EXAMINATION MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED
No additional printed material is permitted	1 x 8 Page Book 1 x 4-Multiple Choice Answer Sheet

**THIS EXAMINATION IS PRINTED
DOUBLE-SIDED.**

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NUR 329 Section A
Multiple Choice Questions
Total No of Marks for this section: 40

This section should be answered on the Multiple Choice Answer Sheet provided. Please ensure that your name and student number have been written on the Answer sheet and place in the answer Booklet.

Marks for each question are indicated.
Suggested Time allocation for Section A: 40 mins

END OF MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Total Marks 40

NUR 329 Section B
Short Answer Questions
Total No of Marks for this section: 60

This section should be answered in the Answer Booklet provided.

Marks for each question are indicated.
Suggested time allocation for Section B: 80 mins

Question 1

A public health framework that is often referred to is that of upstream, midstream and downstream factors, all of which are interconnected to health determinants and ultimately health.

Provide an outline and examples for each upstream, midstream and downstream factors in reference to public health.

(Total Marks: 10)

Question 2

The health promotion paradigm is one of prevention. There are 3 levels of prevention: primary, secondary and tertiary (Fleming & Parker 2012).

A) Provide a brief definition of each level of prevention: primary, secondary and tertiary
(Marks: 6)

B) Provide an example at each level for chronic obstructive airways disease (Marks: 4)

(Total Marks: 10)

Question 3

- A) Provide a definition for epidemiology (2 marks)
- B) Outline how epidemiology contributes to public health (3 marks)
- C) In epidemiology we refer to the subclinical stage of disease. Outline what is meant by the sub-clinical stage of disease and provide an example of a disease a sub-clinical stage may occur in (5 marks)

(Total Marks: 10)

Question 4

- A) Provide a definition of burden of disease and outline of why we measure the burden of disease in relation to health policy development (6 marks)
- B) The National Chronic Disease Strategy was developed by the Australian Health Department to combat chronic disease, outline 4 key aspects the NCDS focusses on (4 marks)

(Total Marks: 10)

Question 5

Indigenous people living in rural and remote regions of Australia have different health outcomes than those in major cities. The Close the Gap campaign was formally launched in Sydney in April 2007 as an ongoing campaign to assist in combatting these health issues and improve the health of our indigenous peoples, particularly those living in remote and rural areas.

- A) Provide an outline of 5 health discrepancies faced by Australian indigenous populations living in remote or rural regions which have been addressed in Closing the Gap (more than point form is required here. A sentence is acceptable for each) (Marks: 5)
- B) In considering changes over time in the health of Indigenous peoples we often refer back to colonisation. Provide an outline of what the term colonisation means in relation to health for Indigenous Australians (Marks: 5)

(Total Marks: 10)

Question 6

In understanding global public health and future health challenges you were introduced to the term globalisation and reviewed how this impacts population health.

A) Provide a definition of globalisation (2 marks)

B) Outline 4 examples of how globalisation is impacting health (8 marks)

(Total Marks: 10)

END OF SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Total Marks 60